Semi-Weekly Interior Journal.

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

W. P. WALTON, - - - Editor and Proprietor
T. R. WALTON, - - - - Business Manager

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Another Arctic Mystery.

The *Boomerang* reporter sent out to find the North Pole eighteeen months ago has just been heard from. An exploring party recently found portions of his remains in latitude 4 11 44, longitude sou'west by sou' from the pole, and near the remains the following fragment of a diary:

July 1, 1881.—Have just been out searching for a sunstroke and signs of a thaw. Saw nothing but ice floes and snow as far as the eye could reach. Think we will have snow this evening unless the wind changes.

"July 2.—Spent the forenooon exploring to the northwest for right of way for new equatorial and North Pole railroad that I think would be of immense value to commerce. The grade is easy and the expense would be slight. Ate my last dog to day. Had intended him for the 4th, but got so hungry and ate him raw, with vinegar. I wish I was at home eating Boomerang paste.

"July 3.—We had quite a frost last night, and it looks this morning as though the corn and small fruits must have suffered. It is now two weeks since the last of the crew died and left me alone. Ate the leather ends of my suspenders to day for dinner. I did not need the suspenders anyway, for by tightening up my pants I find they will stay on all right, and I don't look for any ladies to call, so that even if my pants come off by some oversight or other nobody would be shocked.

July 4.—Saved up some roofing and a bottle of mucilage for my Fourth of July dinner and gorged myself to-day. The exercises were very poorly attended and the celebration rather a failure. It is clouding in the west and I'm afraid we're going to have snow. Seems to me we're having an all-fired late spring here this year.

"July 5.—Didn't drink a drop yesterday. It was the quietest Fourth I ever put in. I never felt so little remorse over the way I celebrated as I do to-day. I didn't do a thing yesterday that I was ashamed of, except to eat the remainder of a box of shoe blacking for supper. To day I ate my last boot-heel, stewed. Looks as though we might have a hard winter.

"July 6.—Ate a pound of cotton waste soaked in machine oil to-day. There is nothing left for to-morrow but ice water and an old pocket book for dinner. Looks as though we might have snow.

"July 7.—This is a good cool place to spend the summer if provisions were more plenty. I am wearing a seal-skin undershirt with three woolen overshirts and two bear skin vests to-day, and when the dew begins to fall I have to put on my Buffalo ulster to keep off the night air. I wish I was at home. It seems pretty lonesome here since the other boys died. I do not know what I will get for dinner to-morrow, unless the neighbors bring in something. A big bear is coming down the hatchway as I write. I wish I could eat him. It would be the first square meal for two months. It is, however, a little mixed whether I will eat him or he eat me. It will be a cold day for me if he—"

* * * * * *

Here the diary breaks off abruptly, and from the chewed up appearance of the book, we are led to entertain a horrible fear as to his safety.—[Laramine (Wyoming) Boomerang.

Easy Comes Easy Goes.

The finder of hidden treasure, the heir to unclaimed estates, the land owner who "strikes oil," the holder of the prize ticket in the lottery, or any other son of Adam who finds his pockets full of unearned dollars, is in a position of peril all the more dangerous for the reason that it is unknown and unthought of. An honest shoemaker of our acquaintance, who made a good living for himself and family by plying his trade, a year ago received $1,600 arrears of pension money. He was a sober man with no vicious appetites to gratify; but he bought his wife diamond ear rings, his daughter a piano, and set himself up as a shoe merchant instead of a shoemaker. The sheriff sold the poor fellow out last week. His debts will follow him for years. This man is the type of thousands of his fellows.—[Phila. Record.

The length of the Suez Canal is ninety-nine miles and seven hundred and forty-one yards, and the distance from Suez to Cario is not quite seventy miles.

An Essay on Congressmen.

One of the funniest things in life is to note the swell that sets on a member of Congress. The swollen period comes upon a member after he has been a few months in his seat, and has ceased to wonder how he got there.

Congressmen form a mutual admiration society. They may quarrel among themselves intensely and perseveringly, but, after all, it is a wonderful thing to be a member. Each member aids in enlarging the other members in their own minds, and the development becomes gigantic.

The frigtful slaughter that occurs once in two years restores the disturbed equilibrium, but the people at large have no idea of the agony that is inflicted. The Red Slayers in this may think they slay, and not take on much about it, but the slain know full well they are slain, and moan and weep and want to come again.

Rarely a member goes out with contentment. Often he lingers and infests the lobby, and seeks to shine in the reflected light of former greatness. He usually regards his successor, whether of his own party or not with the deepest contempt. Your old member forgets in the midst of his relics of grandeur his original greenness, and despises fresh blood.

The members fall into the way of thinking that they are the government and that any money of the people of the United States belongs to them. They divided the public plunder the other day with a sense of ownership, and regarded the President's veto as an interference with their personal rights.

Funny little fellows who had been brought up by hand by the newspaper men run around swearing about the press and chewing their tobacco over the proposition that they did not want the President to lecture them.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

Very Fast Love-Making.

Oconomowoc, the fashionable resort in Wisconsin, had among its guests until a few weeks ago a little Milwaukee beauty of 17 years and a young Appollo in the person of a Texas youth. The maid and man met for the first time during a picnic of archers, and it is averred that within three hours after their presentation to each other they were engaged to be married. The ranchero, an extremely handsome youth, bought a pair of ponies for his sweetheart that afternoon, and in order to secure a boat to suit him, purchased one outright that the girl might enjoy a sail on the lake. Though they waltzed upon the piazza until after midnight, they were up with the lark to carry on what the guests thought to be the fastest love-making on record. But Psyche's wings were to be singed ere midday, and Cupid was to tread upon a thorn at exactly 12:23 P. M. At that time the train from Milwaukee brought an excited matron, who arrived just in time to prevent the marriage of the lovers. The unsuspecting doves were getting into a barouche to drive to the parson's when the girl's mother came down upon them like an Iowa cyclone. A friend had telegraphed to mama on the evening of the dashing courtship, and she hurried to Oconomowoc by the first train. That afternoon firm mother and sobbing daughter boarded a car for home while the ranchero stood upon the platform and blew a kiss and a cloud of cigarette smoke in their wake.—[Galveston News.

Perhaps the most wonderful surgical operation ever performed in Southington was that which saved the life of the little son of Mr. Orlando Whitney, of Darien, whose neck was dislocated by the upsetting of a carriage. The operation was performed by Drs. Russell, of New Haven, and Osborne, of Southington, and was one which required great skill and delicate manipulating. The little one was obliged to lie in a plaster of Paris cast of his whole body, from its neck to below the knee-joints. It was the only thing that could have saved his life; a movement to the right or left would have caused instant death. Dr. Osborne, we believe, has had charge of the case since the setting, and under his care the child is progressing favorably.—[Southington Phœnix.

Truck farming has increased to an enormous extent in North Carolina. Ambrose Lindsy, who lives on the coast near the South Carolina line, sold $80,000 worth of potatoes last year. Other farmers are making large sums of money out of this and other truck crops. The discovery is being made that it does not pay to devote the land to the production of a single crop like tobacco or cotton, year after year.

As Others See us.

Mr. O. Thomas, of the Somerset *Republican*, who was here with the Base Ball club of that town recently, writes as follows in his paper:

"Stanford, the county seat of Lincoln, is a pleasant town of about sixteen hundred inhabitants, situated on the L. & N. R. R., and surrounded by a fine agricultural country. The town itself has fine hotels, splendid business houses, good educational facilities, and last but not least, a good semi-weekly newspaper, edited by W. P. Walton, who, notwithstanding his democratic proclivities, is a genial gentleman, and well liked by the people at large. The county is in the enjoyment of good, well-kept turnpikes, trimly cultivated farms, and is one of the best regulated and prosperous counties in the whole State of Kentucky. It is in this highly favored county, bordering the pike that connects McKinney Station and Stanford, that Pink Cottage, the celebrated faith cure resort of George O. Barnes' fame, is located. The resort itself is simply a collection of modest, pink-tinged cottages, situated in the midst of a fine grove of trees, and surrounded on all sides by Nature, clad in her most captivating garb of vernal loveliness. Laying the virtues of the faith-cure doctrine aside, the pure, invigorating air, healthful influence, and calm beauty of this peaceful spot are sufficient remedies to rejuvenate the most debilitated, and to these influences, more than any others, we opine, are due the marvelous cures that have given Pink Cottage its celebrity.

For Kentuckians Only.

The old style gallows speeches are unsuited to Kentuckians. For the benefit of white Kentuckians we here give a speech which is more appropriate. We do this to supply a long felt want:

"Ladies and gentlemen: The indications are that I am about to leave you; but before going I desire to return my warmest thanks to you for this evidence of your esteem to a true Kentuckian who has brought down his man. Even the great Napoleon, when he left his sunny France, had not half the audience that I have. I consider your large attendance as an immense tribute to a gallant brother, and a popular favorite. I also thank these kind officials for permitting me to leave you with my boots on, a privilege accorded to but few who leave here to go where I am going. I don't know where I am going, but, if doing one's duty as a true Kentuckian merits reward, I think I will go where every good citizen should go, and where hundreds of Kentuckians belonging to my church have gone. I feel that after getting a send-off I will receive an ovation from my fellow-countrymen there which will do me immense honor. Methinks I already behold the multitude awaiting me with a brass band, and yelling in thundering tones, shouts of welcome. I am not afraid to go. Good-bye. Hangman, now you jerk."—[State Journal.

GERMS OF DISEASE.—In the case of diseases such as typhoid, which attack the stomach, disease germs are removed along with the excreta; and if, as is often the case, the drainage of the town flows into a river, and that river is used in some after portion of its course as the water supply of any town near its banks, there is great danger of disease being communicated by the water which we drink; for however well it may be purified and filtered, we have no guarantee that it will contain none of these germs, which we have seen are so small that they pass through the finest filters. It is in this way that almost all the great cholera and typhoid epidemics have spread.

"Well, I tell you, I am out of politics. I care nothing for them any more. After each campaign I resolve to make no more speeches, and this time I mean it. I hope I never shall make a political speech again. There is no principle to fight for. The democrats are doing all they can to hide their past, and the republicans never tire of reading their epitaph. The democrats are ashamed of their record, and the republicans say, 'We were so good then that everybody should vote for us now.' It will be difficult to find a dividing line in the next election."—[Col. R. G. Ingersoll.

Eleven schoolboys of Geneseo walked to Niagara Falls August 4, 1832, and agreed to meet there again, if living, fifty years. On Friday, the 4th inst., seven of them fulfilled the promise, taking with them their wives and children.

Value of a Railroad Train.

Few have any conception of the money value of an express train. The handsome locomotive and elegant cars are admired as the train comes puffing into the depot, but when seen from the point of view furnished by the Hartford Courant, the spectator is astonished at the responsibility placed in the hands of an engineer, fireman, conductor and brakemen.

A railroad official, the other day, gave some interesting figures as to the midday express from New York, which was a fair representation of the fast express trains on the consolidated road.

There were an engine, tender and and eight cars. The engine and tender, which are considered together, were valued at $10,000; the baggage car, $1,000; the postal car, $2,000; smoking car, $5,000; the two ordinary passenger cars, $6,000 each, and the three palace cars, $15,000 each; total, $83,000.

The palace cars put down at $15,000, are, in many cases, worth $18,000. These cars came into use soon after the sleeping coaches, the first being used in 1863. In some instances these cars have cost as high as $25,000 and $30,000, where the interior workmanship was very elaborate.

From the figures given, it will be seen that a comfortable dwelling may be built for the cost of an ordinary passenger car, and that the money expended for a palace coach would erect a very handsome brick, or brown stone front residence.

How He Got Even with Him.

"Dot vos a mean man which went shoost now der door oud," said Mose Fuhrman to a friend who had dropped into his store.

"Why so?" inquired the friend.

"He insult me mit my own store."

"Well, what did he say?"

"He say dot bill uf bants make goot miluck strainers mid a cheese factory."

"Why didn't you talk back to him?"

"Vy didn't I? Bed your poots I did."

"What did you say?"

"Vat did I zay? I dold him to come to hell."

HYDROPHOBIA CURE.—There are three French physicians in New York who have a remedy for hydrophobia which they claim to be infallible, and which consists in throwing the body into such perspiration that the poison will be forced out of the system through the pores of the skin. They are so confident of its value that either one of them agrees to be bitten by a mad dog and undergo treatment by his associates, in order to prove its efficacy, provided a pecuniary reward is offered by the Government or by individuals for the test. But there are opportunities enough to test the remedy without making a case.

Peck's *Sun* tells of a mischievous Milwaukee boy who, just before the return of his mother from a summer resort, filled his father's room with feminine apparel. The boy says: "I slipped up stairs, and looked over the banisters. Ma said something about heavens and earth, and where is the huzzy, and a lot of things I couldn't hear; and pa swore, and said it's no such a thing, and the door slammed, and they talked for two hours."

The annual consumption of quinine in this country is stated at 1,000,000 ounces. An expert before the tariff commission says the retail druggists realize from $1 55 to $6 75 profit from every ounce sold. At that rate the retail druggists' profits from the one article of quinine are between $7,280,000 and $10,800,000 annually.

The result of a Southern duel depends a great deal upon the locality, it would appear. In Virginia, as a general thing, the combatants return from the field of honor to a wine supper. That isn't the way in Kentucky. There both men generally return full of buckshot, and with no appetite to speak of.—[Pittsburg Dispatch.

A stand of corn from Texas, nine feet eleven inches high, was recently exhibited at the Chicago Board of Trade building. A letter accompanying it says that the Texas corn crop will be about one hundred and forty million bushels this year, against seventy millions in 1880, and twenty-three millions in 1881.

Excessive rain has greatly injured the crops of Great Britain, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* confesses that "the foreigners must supply us with nearly half our food." The damage to British crops was less severe than was anticipated during the first half of July, but it has been serious.

Tell me, ye winged winds—
I ask them once again—
Is there no pleasant spot
Free from malaria's reign,
Where ague enters not,
Or fever's burning pain?
The winged winds all shook as if with chills,
And each produced a box of pills.
—[New York Sun.

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, - - August 25, 1882

W. P. WALTON, - - - - - - EDITOR

IT is said that preacher's sons are generally the worst boys that are raised, due no doubt to the fact that their parents overdo the matter in attempting to train them in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. A case in point has just occurred at Harrisonville, O. Pastor Love, of the Presbyterian Church, had raised his two sons to the ages of 12 and 14, with a religious rigor hardly surpassed and thought he had them in beautiful training for the sweet bye-and-bye. But the boys had got hold of a dime novel or two and read of the remarkable adventures of youthful highway and other robbers, and they determined to try their hand at the business themselves. They selected their father as the victim and discovering that he had recently come into the possession of $5,000 they chloroformed and relieved him of it. They were caught after several days but had gotten rid of a considerable portion of their ill-gotten wealth. It is told that a flogging was administered to them on that peculiar portion of the body which will make it exceedingly unpleasant for them to sit down much before next Christmas, even when they go to Church and Sunday-school.

BY A PROVISION of the law recently enacted for the extension of National Bank charters, a very unjust discrimination is made in favor of banks having a large capital against those having less; as by it a bank whose capital is over $150,000 is entitled to receive circulation to the full amount of the par value of the bonds deposited, whereas, a bank whose capital is $150,000 or less, can only get in circulating notes 90 per cent. of the par value of bonds deposited—a discrimination of 10 per cent. in favor of the big ones. Thus, all legislation on finance continues to be, as it has ever been, shaped to the advantage of the pecuniarily great in this country. It is the same old cunning game which was played when the silver dollar was demonitized in 1873; and we may expect to hear our representatives in Congress offering the same puerile excuse for their action which was offered in that case, namely, that they were deceived and did not know the effect of the bill when they voted for it, which in plain English, is pleading the "baby act."

IT wont do always to fool around a preacher under the impression that he can stand every thing without resorting to physical self-defense, notwithstanding he is supposed to turn the other cheek, when one is slapped. Down in Memphis, last Sunday, a member who had been excommunicated for some offense, attempted to whip the pastor, Rev. J. P. Jay, when he refused to allow him to participate in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The attempt, we are glad to chronicle, was an ignominious failure, for the man of God waded in and soon had the billigerent ex-brother en route to his home on a shutter, while every body with one accord, agreed that he had been served just exactly as he deserved.

WILL some body please rise and explain where Mr. W. O. Bradley gets Hon. and Col. from that the papers are so fond of putting before his name? He is an honorable man, we know, but he has held no office that entitles him to that distinction and as for Col. he isn't even a Governor's appointee. We do not say this in any disparagement of Mr. Bradley, for we really believe that the man without title in these degenerate days is more to be respected than he who counts them by the half a dozen or so.

OWING to the condition of his eyes, which have become so much worse recently as to create apprehensions of total blindness, Hon. James A. McKenzie has decided not to make the race for Congress in the Hopkinsville District. He has made a good member and there are many people outside of his own district, who will regret the misfortune that causes this determination.

RETURNS from 92 counties show that 80,441 votes were cast for the school tax and 74,273 against it. This insures its adoption, but we are surprised that the majority is so small in its favor, and we regret to see so great a disposition to do the unfair thing toward those whom we should seek to elevate by all the assistance in our power.

JUDGE JOHN E. HALSELL, of Bowling Green, was no doubt nominated at Franklin for Congress in the Third District yesterday, as he had five votes more than enough instructed for him. This is one of the closest districts in the State and the Judge will not have a walk-over by any means.

UNDER the new apportionment it will take 206 votes to nominate a president in 1884 instead of 185 as has been the number for ten years. The Atlanta *Constitution* in reviewing the matter says: "The sixteen Southern States, including Virginia and Delaware, will cast 153 votes. If Readjusterism and a confused condition of things generally should deprive the democrats of Virginia, and if immigration and the colored vote can, as it is claimed, take Delaware out of the democratic column, the once solid South will be able to cast only 138 votes for the democratic nominees. This is about the worst phase the Southern vote can reasonably be expected to take; and for prudence's sake we therefore assume that the South is good for only 138 votes. In that case the Northern States must furnish sixty-eight more to bring the democratic party into power again. California, Indiana, Nevada, New Jersey and New York will cast 71 votes, or just about enough to insure a democratic victory. But what assurance have we that all these States can be carried in the teeth of the patronage and results of various assessments that are at the command of the republican party."

RETURNS from all the counties give Henry a majority of 41,869 over Jacob. Considering that this is an off year; that his opponent was so true a gentleman and heretofore so good a democrat and that Henry was in a measure handicapped by his Louisville escapade, the result is even better than his most sanguine friends even hoped or expected. It is a deadener on independent candidates, and "movements" of that kind will be few and far between in the future. Compared with the Blackburn majority in 1879, the difference is only 2,048, and but 893 less than Hancock's majority in 1880. Kentucky is still democratic to the core and our republican friends will please not forget it, when they go to prating about their party carrying it within a few years. The thing can not and never will be done.

A Georgia colored man writes the New York *Sun* that the object of the colored republicans in putting a separate State ticket in the field in Georgia, is "to break up the gang," meaning the republican party of Georgia as at present officered. This brother concludes as follows: "I believe the colored men of the South will vote the straigth democratic ticket in 1884, unless the republicans make some effort to pay back the money out of which they swindled us in the Freedman's bank operation. Until that money is paid back, they must never expect any favors from us." Brethren, there is daylight ahead. When the colored folks go back on the rotten republican party there will be a new order of things cert.—[Ex.

THE action of Judge Hargis in the Nicholas county democratic Convention last Monday, was, considering the elevated judicial position he occupies, disgraceful to himself and the State. It is said "he stood on the stand in the convention, wildly waving his hat and yelling" for his favorite candidate. We believe such conduct on the part of a high judicial officer has no parallel in the history of the State, and it is to be hoped it never will be supplemented. Nothing more degrading to the Judiciary could happen.—[Cov. Com.

ALABAMA seems to cling to the good old democratic faith with commendable pertinacity. At the recent State election, the official majority is 57,037 while the new legislature will stand, Senate—democrats, 31, and opposition, 2. The House—democrats, 79; opposition, 21. Of the latter 8 are republicans, 4 greenbackers and 9 independent democrats.

THE successor of Senator Ben Hill is being discussed with Gov. Colquett and A. H. Stephens as the favorites. The latter however, says: I have been nominated for the governorship of Georgia, and expect to be elected. If I am elected I shall understand that the people who elected me want me to be their governor. Besides, I have no ambition to be a senator.

THE Chairman of the Congressional Committee of this district has called a meeting of the committee at Danville, Thursday, Aug. 31, at 2 P. M. to determine the most available point and time for holding a convention to nominate a democratic candidate for Congress for the Eighth Congressional district.

PROCTOR KNOTT is getting in his work. He has just given the Salem College at Garnettsville, a library of 300 volumes besides a map of the States and territories that is spoken of as the best and largest extant.

JUDGE LEWIS' majority for Appellate Judge over Russell is 6,690. He carried 17 of the 21 counties. Another bolter is thus laid low for all time to come.

A LOUISVILLE *Post* correspondent referred to the Blackburn-Owens contest while talking to Gov. Blackburn, when that dirty mouthed old beast turning white with rage said: "Will Owens is a low-bred, vain, imperious blatherskite, who has not sense enough to make a decent constable. The idea of his reflecting upon my administration, and attempting to hold 'Joe' responsible for my government of affairs, is both contemptible and ridiculous. My impression is that Owens wants a personal difficulty with his opponent, and if he continues his abuse of him, at the right time he will get it." Luke should remember his recent confession and "let his communications be yea, yea, nay, nay, for more than these cometh of evil."

THE Glasgow *Times* pokes fun at 'em thus: One more such a republican expedition as that lately led by the Louisville *Commercial*, and our friends of that party will have to borrow seed to get in a crop of voters for next year. The officers in that unfortunate expedition have a forlornness of expression that would stir the sympathy of the red-man of the forest who stands at the door of the cigar shop. We are thinking of getting up a benefit for the sorely bereft in that unfortunate affair, but the idea of bringing together such an amount of soreness renders it impracticable on account of the want of slippery-elm facilities.

THE new law prohibiting railroads from charging over three-cents a mile went into effect in Texas, on the 5th, greatly to the disgust of the railroads, which have not only increased freights but ordered full fare to be collected from all children not actually at the breast. They say that it will be impossible for them to run at the new rate, but the experience of the roads in Kentucky is that the difference is more than made up in the increase of travel and they actually make more at the present rate than the old.

THE devil seems to have gotten into the children of this State, for in addition to the tragedy here we read that at Horse Cave, Retta and Hayes, two children of Henry Butler, aged respectively eight and six years, were eating apples, when Hayes dropped his apple, Retta picked it up, and this so greatly incensed him that he at once attacked her savagely with a barlow-knife, cutting her so severely that she died very soon.

IN a recent speech Sunset Cox said that "the internal revenue system is used to control the freedom of elections, and is a part of that mercenary and terrorific system which should have been destroyed by legislation shortly after the emergency which called it into being. It is expensive, inquisitorial and odious. It is undemocratic and unrepublican. It is corrupting."

THE democracy of Carter county, in Convention assembled recommended Hon. T. D. Marcum, of Boyd county, as a suitable person to represent the democracy of this State as Lieut. Governor of this Commonwealth for the next Gubernatorial term. Col. Marcum would make a most accomplished officer and his large acquaintance makes him a candidate to be feared.

THE Willard Hotel lottery scheme, notwithstanding the decision of the Court of Appeals in its favor, has collapsed and those who have invested in tickets with the hope of some day owning the establishment, will lose their money. Our advice is to steer clear of all such institutions. They are a delusion and a snare.

B. GRATZ BROWN, who ran for vice president on the Greeley ticket in 1872, has bobbed up again and is now a candidate for Congress in a Missouri district on a prohibition platform. We wish him better luck than he had the last time he appeared before the public.

PHIL THOMPSON tells the *Courier Journal* that he is confident that the next House will be democratic and that either Mr. Carlisle or Joe Blackburn, if the latter don't let some body beat him, will be elected speaker.

DORSEY says that he wrote over a hundred letters to President Garfield. If this be true there is no longer any reason to wonder that the murdered President met his death with such fortitude and resignation.—[Ex.

THIS Congressional district gave Hancock 941 majority. Henry carried it by 2,569 and Phil Thompson will see that and go 500 better. Poor Billy Bradley his doom is fixed.

THE Kentucky news column of the Louisville *Commercial* is run by a man who knows his business and does it. It is one of the many good features of that very excellent paper.

—Fifteen thousand men and five thousand horses have been sent to Egypt from England, and about ten thousand men from India. Wolseley will probably be able to muster for the march on Cario, about fifteen thousand infantry and five thousand cavalry.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—Senator Beck has gone to Minnesota and Montana.

—An Edmonson county farmer took 675 pounds of honey from ten colonies of bees this season.

—A fire at Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, damaged the Linden Flour Mills to the amount of $30,000.

—Governor Kellogg has decided to accept the nomination for Congress in the 3rd Louisiana District.

—The receipts at the treasury average a million and a half daily, the largest ever known in the department.

—Jas. F. Clay will no doubt be the democratic nominee in the 2nd District, since McKenzie is off the track.

—Jim Sommers, a brakeman on the Kentucky Central, was instantly killed while coupling cars near Paris.

—Egyptians have cut the fresh-water canal near Ismailia, but the supply of water will suffice for for some time.

—The druggists will have an excursion to Niagara Falls to attend the American Druggists' Convention, September 12 to 15.

—It is reported that a company with a cash capital of $15,000 has been organized at Lexington, to start a prohibition paper in that city.

—The first bale of new cotton was received at Vicksburg, Wednesday, and was classed as low middling, and sold at 25 cents per pound.

—A dispatch from Brownsville, Texas dated 23d, reports 53 new cases of yellow fever and two deaths. At Martamoras were 11 deaths and a number of new cases.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company now has 327,000 miles of wire and 10,737 offices. Ninety-five per cent. of their wire is stretched along the railways of the United States.

—Howard Underwood, who killed Belle Lucas, his mistress, at Charlestown, Mo., a year ago, has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged September 29.

—Professor G. Brown, a school-teacher of El Paso, Texas, who had whipped the son of a man named Bostwick, was met on the street by the father and brother of the boy, and stabbed to death.

—Major John Catherwoods planted a grain of corn in his back yard on the 26th day of May. In four days it came up, and in 71 days thereafter grew to the hight of 15 feet and one inch.

—The Delaware democrats held their State Convention on Tuesday. Charles C Stockley was nominated for Governor on the first ballot. Charles B. Lore was nominated for Congress by acclamation.

—In Boone county, Iowa, a few nights ago, the enraged citizens put a rope around the neck of a man named Delane and dragged him to jail for receiving subscription to a magazine and then failing to send the book.

—The process of articulating Guiteau's skeleton is nearly completed at the Army and Medical museum. It is doubtful if the bones will make a first-class skeleton. Many were found to be porous, requiring great care to mount.

—The Pan-handle coal miners lost $250,000 in wages in their strike, which lasted four and a half months, against a reduction from four to three and one-half cents per bushel for mining. They have gone to work at the reduced rates at last.

—The long strike of the miners has ended in the defeat of the men. Work was resumed in many of the mines. In the Cumberland region the Knights of Labor were strong enough to deter the men from going to work until they had voted the strike at an end.

—A horrible plot to massacre the white people of Choctaw county, Alabama, has just been discovered. The ringleaders have been arrested, one of them hanged, and the white people are so prepared that it will now be impossible for the negroes to carry out their plans.

—The *Press* is authorized by the Fair Association to say that an immense auction of bachelors will take place at the Floral Hall, Fair Grounds, Lexington, beginning at 2:30 P. M., Thursday, September 1st. The animals will exhibit their gaits, trotting, running and fancy, on a sawdust track prepared in the hall.

—On August 31, 1865, the national debt was $78 25 per capita of our population. It is now $31.72 per capita. The annual interest charged on the national debt in 1865 was $4 29 per capita. It is now $1.09 per capita. This goes to show the wonderful prosperity and resources of our country.

—There are confined in the Kentucky Penitentiary 82 convicts for life, six being women; thirty-six from twenty to thirty years; twenty-two from fifteen to twenty years; sixty one from ten to fifteen years; ninety-seven from five to ten years twenty-six from four to five years; forty-five from three to four years; ninety seven from two to three years; sixty six from one to two years.

—The Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific R. R has offered a purse of $100 for the fastest roadster mare or gelding at the Lexington Fair. The entries now are quite large, and competition promises to be lively in the extreme. The judges to be selected for the occasion, will be the President of the St. Louis Fair, Indiana State Fair, and of the Associations at Sharpsburg, Maysville, Bourbon and Falmouth.

—A Chicago dispatch says: The picnic at Ogden's Grove to-day for the purpose of raising funds to build a monument to the memory of John Brown, was a disgraceful failure so far as raising money is concerned. About 300 persons were present, and the expenses practically consume the receipts. The affair was badly managed. The speakers as advertised to appear have never been communicated with on the subject. There are rumors of misappropriation of the funds raised. Mrs. John Brown appeared on the stand and was cheered lustily. She is described as a little sunburned, motherly woman of sixty-six years, modest and retiring in manner and speech, and plainly dressed. She was Brown's second wife, and is not the mother of his sons.

Court of Appeals and Superior Court.

The fall term of this court will convene September 4th, and according to the docket just published has 259 cases for disposal. Those from this district are set for the 13th day, September 30th, and are as follows:

Bruce's adm'r vs Cin. R. R. Co., Pulaski.
Staten, by, &c., vs Bryant, &c. Casey.
Cook's ex'r vs McRoberts, adm'r, Lincoln.
Hunter vs Porch & Cook's assignee, &c., Lincoln.
Givens' adm'r vs Shouse, &c., Lincoln.
Burdett, receiver, vs Caldwell, Lincoln.
Bradley vs Nelson, &c., Garrard.

The following cases which are under submission, are now, by order of the Court of Appeals, transferred to the Superior Court Docket:

Brown vs Carpenter's ex'r, Lincoln. Russell vs Cincinnati R. R. Co., Lincoln.

The cases in the 8th District are set for the eleventh day, October 4, and are:

Kean, &c., vs Green's adm'r, Russell.
Lee's adm'rs vs Knott, Pulaski.
Phillips vs Owsley, Lincoln.
Chevis, by, &c., vs Lytle, &c., Lincoln.
Powell vs Gray, Boyle.
McKee vs Smith's adm'r, &c., Garrard.
Linville vs Roberts, Rockcastle.

A fashion note says there is a tendency to drop overskirts. This is appalling.

People learn wisdom by experience. A man never wakes up his second baby to see it laugh.

It is no less vain to wish death than it is cowardly to fear it. But, according to common rumor, those who "go down to the sea in ships" for the first time do both without a scruple.

The largest diamond-cutting house is in Amsterdam, employing 460 persons, where the Koh-i-noor was cut. The trade is difficult, and the wages are from $7 to $12 or even $14 a day.

Fractions of a penny have never been paid by the Bank of England in distributing the dividends on the national debt, and the accumulations of the unpaid fractions amount to £143,000.

"Oh, Lord! prick him and let the wind out of him, and then, perhaps he'll be able to preach," was the prayer of a church member when a pompous young minister attempted to deliver a sermon.

The stealer of a horse in Minnesota could not find a saddle, and took a sack of feathers to ride on. The sack had a hole, the feathers were slowly strewn along the road for twenty miles and by means of them the rascal was hunted down.

An Illinois couple eloped so hurridly that the girl went barefooted. The fellow's pride defeated their object, for he insisted on delaying to buy her a pair of shoes, and thus her father was enabled to overtake them before they reached a minister.

Religion-talking people with a turn for jocularity will ply their wit sometimes on dreadfully solemn themes. No wonder the steamship passenger was astonished the other day when a brooding, a sad faced being asked him the difference detween "temptation" and "eternity," and when he gave it up said, "One is the wile of the devil and the other is a devil of a while."

The danger of kissing a gum-chewing girl was forcibly illustrated Sunday night. When her father stepped into the parlor there was a string of gum reaching from his daughter's mouth to the young man's moustache, and they were striving to look as unconcerned as though nothing unusual had been going on. But when they discovered the tell tale gum there was a degree of embarrassment that was painful.—[Shelby Sentinel.

A WESTERN paper tells this: "A young doctor who found himself in a Dakota village without a dollar to pay a heavy board bill concocted a plan by which a wandering tramp played the part of a smallpox patient, and the doctor vaccinated the entire population of the town with some innocuous acid at two dollars each. The swindle was discovered too late, for the enterprising physician and his bogus patient skipped out with $300 a piece.

Capt. Henry has but little to congratulate himself on beyond the spoils of office, as the burdens he that he placed on the old ship of party made its cordage and hull creak, and at one time it seemed that it might possibly send it to the bottom, with the wild waves of disgrace lashing over it. Let Captain Henry look to it that there be no mistakes or accidents on his part during his term of office, and a generous people will forget the errors of the past.—[Shelby Sentinel.

Johnny thought it would be nice to be a giraffe; for then he could stand on the ground and eat the apples, pears and cherries that grew on Farmer Jones' trees, beyond the danger of dogs and bear traps, and could also taste the good things all the way down his neck. But Johnny had a sore throat the other day, and as he laid his head on the pillow upon retiring he confidently remarked to his mother that he was glad he wasn't a giraffe, after all. A giraffe with two or three yards of sore threat dwarfed his own afflictions into nothingness by comparison—[Boston Transpript.

"STOP MY PAPER."—This is what the Council Bluff's *Nonpariel* says about that class of men who imagine that without their support their home paper would have to suspend. "When a man says "stop my paper" simply because it does not ride his hobby you may safely risk your last thin space that such a subscriber is a knave or a bigot. If he expects the editor to sell his opinion for patronage he is a knave; and if he seeks to crush out discussion of topics of public concern he is a bigot. Such men are, as a rule, the most contemptible specimens of humanity in communities in which they reside, and their withdrawal of support from a publisher has about as much effect upon the success of an able and honestly conducted newspaper, as the braying of a jackass would have in silencing the roar of Niagara.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Directors of the Stanford & Preachersville Turnpike Co. until noon August 26, 1882, for the construction of the proposed turnpike road from near Stanford to Preachersville; the work to be constructed in sections of one mile or less, according to specifications of Engineer O. T. Wallace, which may be found at the Farmers National Bank of Stanford. The contractors will be required to begin work, in gook faith, by September 1, 1882, and complete it by July 1, 1883, and to give satisfactory security for performance of contract. The Company reserves right to reject any or all bids.

J. J. NEWLAND, President.

Stanford, Aug. 17, 1882.

PROFESSIONAL.

T. W. VARNON. WALLACE E. VARNON.
T. W. & W. E. VARNON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.
Office in Owsley & Son's new building—up stairs.

H. C. KAUFFMAN,
ATTORNEY At LAW,
LANCASTER, KY.
Master Commissioner and County Attorney. Will practice in all the Courts of Garrard and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.

THOMAS P. HILL, JR.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
STANFORD, KY.,
Will practice in the Courts of this and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Office in Owsley & Son's new building—up stairs.

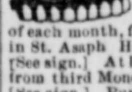
ALEX. ANDERSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DANVILLE, KY.,
Will practice in the Courts of Boyle and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals.

MASTERSON PEYTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND EXAMINER FOR CASEY COUNTY,
LIBERTY, KY.
Will practice in all the Courts of Casey and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Special attention given to collections. Office over R. T. Pierce's store.

DR. J. G. CARPENTER,
STANFORD, - - - - - - - KENTUCKY
Office over Robt. S. Lytle's store. Office hours from 3 to 5½ and 7 to 9 P. M.

J. J. WILSON,
DENTIST.
STANFORD, KY.
Office and Residence, Upper Main St.

LEE F. HUFFMAN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
STANFORD, KY.
Office—South side Main Street, two doors above the Myers Hotel.
Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered when required.



R. C. MORGAN, D. D. S.
DENTIST.
Will be in Stanford two weeks of each month, from first Monday. Dental rooms in St. Asaph Hotel, over McAlister & Bright's. [See sign.] At Lancaster two weeks of each month from third Monday. Dental rooms in Mason House. [See sign.] Pure nitrous oxid gase administered when necessary. 462 tf

MT. VERNON ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAM M. BURDETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Mt. Vernon, Ky.
Will practice his profession in Rockcastle and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Special attention given to collections.

J. E. VOWELS'
VARIETY STORE!
MT. VERNON, KY.,
Agency of South-Bend Chilled Plows, Avery's Cast and Steel Plows, Buckeye Reapers & Mowers, Sweepstakes Threshers, Mitchell Farm Wagons, New Home Sewing Machines, Taylor's Elastic Bed Springs.

ST. ASAPH HOTEL
Main St., Stanford, Ky.
JOHN DINWIDDIE, PRO'R.
OPENED FEBRUARY 22, 1878
BOARD, $2.00 PER DAY.
Special Accommodation to Commercial Travelers.
Baggage Transferred Free of Charge
I have recently taken charge of this house and intend to have first-class accommodations.

HIGGINS HOUSE!
—STANFORD STREET—
LANCASTER, - - - KENTUCKY
JOHN T. HIGGINS, PROPRIETOR.
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
In every particular. The patronage of the public solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. [12-tf]

MYERS HOTEL,
STANFORD, KY.
E. H. BURNSIDE, - Propr.
This Old and Well-Known Hotel Still Maintains its High Reputation,
—AND—
Its Proprietor is Determined that it Shall be Second to no Country Hotel in the State in its Fare, Appointments or Attention to Confort of their Guests.
Baggage will be conveyed to and from the depot free of charge. Special accommodations to to Commercial Travelers. The Bar will be always supplied with the choicest brands of Liquor and Cigars.

WM. DAUGHERTY
Successor to Daughrty & Holmes,
STANFORD, - -KENTUCKY,
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Fine Carriages, Buggies,

AND PHAETONS,
—AND—
WAGONS OF ALL KINDS.
We manufacture Carriages of all descriptions, employing only first-class workmen and using only first-class material, and sell at reasonable figures—style, workmanship and material considered. [11] WM. DAUGHERTY.

SUMMER
CLOTHING
—AT—
ACTUAL COST!

Many of the Weights Are Heavy Enough For Extreme Winter.

Men's Single Sole & Low-Cut Shoes and Ladies' Low-Cut Shoes & Slippers at Cost to Reduce Stock.

'Tis Early to Commence a Reduction for Fall Space, but our Stock is Large, and it Requires Time to Close; Hence the Slaughtering Prices.

Read the following differences in prices and see our earnestness:

$25.00	SUITS AT	$18.00
20.00	SUITS AT	16.00
18.00	SUITS AT	15.00
16.00	SUITS AT	13.50
15.00	SUITS AT	12.50
12.50	SUITS AT	10.00
10.00	SUITS AT	8.00
9.00	SUITS AT	7.50
8.00	SUITS AT	6.00
7.00	SUITS AT	5.50
5.00	SUITS AT	4.00

$6.00	SHOES AT	$5.00
5.00	SHOES AT	4.00
4.00	SHOES AT	3.25
3.00	SHOES AT	2.50
2.50	SHOES AT	2.00

$3.50	LADIES' SHOES AT	$3.00
3.00	LADIES' SHOES AT	2.50
2.50	LADIES' SHOES AT	2.00
2.00	LADIES' SHOES AT	1.50

$2.25	LADIES' SLIPPERS AT	$1.65
2.00	LADIES' SLIPPERS AT	1.50
1.75	LADIES' SLIPPERS AT	1.35
1.50	LADIES' SLIPPERS AT	1.25
1.25	LADIES' SLIPPERS AT	1.00

$4.00	STRAW HATS AT	$3.50
3.00	STRAW HATS AT	2.75
2.00	STRAW HATS AT	1.50
1.50	STRAW HATS AT	1.00
1.00	STRAW HATS AT	.75
.75	STRAW HATS AT	.50

Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Shoes and Hats in Same Proportion.

BRUCE, WARREN & CO.

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, - - August 25, 1882

L. & N. LOCAL TIME CARD.

Passenger trains North........................ 9 10 A. M.
" " South........................ 2 05 P. M.

LOCAL NOTICES.

BUY PAINTS of Penny & McAlister.

ELEVEN POUNDS Sugar for $1 at McAlister & Bright's.

Fine oil paintings just received at McRoberts & Stagg's.

SALT, Lime and Cement constantly on hand a A. Owsley's.

NEW stock of Jewelry and Silverware at Penny & McAlister's.

Beautiful lines of latest box stationery, at McRoberts & Stagg's.

FRUIT JARS in any style and at your price at McAlister & Brights.

CIDER MILLS, Sorghum Mills and evaporators for sale by A. Owsley.

LOVERS of Good Tea will find the best in the city at Penny & McAlister's.

WATCHES, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted by Penny & McAlister.

FALL lot of Zeigler's Shoes just received and for sale at J. H. & S. H. Shanks.

WANTED.—Country bacon, highest market price in cash paid. McAlister & Bright.

PURE Alden Fruit Vinegar, best in the world, for sale only by McAlister & Bright.

You will find the best 5-cent and 2-for-5-cents cigar in town at Penny & McAlister's.

FOR the purest and freshest candies and best fruits, tropical and home grown, always go to McAlister & Bright's.

PERSONAL.

—MISS ELIZA OWSLEY has returned from a visit to Lexington.

—MRS. ELLA NIELD, of Nicholasville, is visiting Miss Iva Smiley.

—MRS. J. OWSLEY DUNN, of Richmond is visiting her sisters here.

—MISS HATTIE BIBB, of McKinney, is with the Misses Thurmond.

—MRS. JAS. L. FORD, of St. Louis; is visiting Mrs. Mary W. Bowman.

MRS A. A. MCKINNEY has returned from several week's visit to Crab Orchard.

—MR. J. L. DAWSON and wife left Tuesday to visit their sons at Ash Grove, Mo.

—JUDGE J. S. KENDRICK, of Somerset, is with his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Alcorn.

—REV. J. C. COLDWELL, of Culleoka, Tenn., has joined his wife at Mrs. Logan's

—MISS JOSIE MOONEY, of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting Mrs. M. Clark Engleman.

—MRS. JOS. B. HUFFMAN and children, of Lexington, are guests of Mrs. James Paxton.

—MISS ANNIE MCKINNEY is spending a few weeks at her grandmother's, Mrs. Givens.

—DR. J. W. JACKSON, of Texas, who is visiting his relatives at London, called to see us Tuesday.

—MISS CALLIE POOL and Minnie Surber, of Bradfordsville, are the guests of the Misses Dinwiddie.

—MISS MAGGIE CROW has returned from an excursion to Old Point, Va., Washington and other points.

—MRS. T. J. HORD, of Beechland, Washington county, spent several days visiting in this vicinity this week.

Rev. Jno. Sallie and family returned home yesterday after a visit to his father-in-law, Mr. W. M. Fair.

—MISS MATTIE CHENAULT, of Louisville, who has been visiting Miss Mamie Chenault, returned home yesterday.

—CHIEF CLERK JOHN A. FLEET, ESQ., was here Wednesday. He says there are still 140 guests at Crab Orchard Springs.

—MISS MARY OWSLEY, of Stanford, attended tha grand ball of the Shelbyville Hop Association, and wore brocaded satin.

—MISSES ANNIE BUCHANAN, of Crab Orchard, and Belle Doty, of Garrard, who has been visiting here, were here yesterday.

—MR. JAS. B. OWENS, who has been in Michigan and Minnesota in the interest of the McCormick machines, is back home for a few weeks.

—MR. JAMES M. CARPENTER and wife, of St. Louis, are visitiing Mrs. E M Carpenter and other relatives. It has been twenty-five years since Mr. C. was here before.

—DR. J. B. S. FRISBIE and wife were called from Monticello Tuesday, by a telegram announcing that their daughter, Mrs. Edmiston, was rapidly sinking, but on their arrival were overjoyed to find that she was better.

—OUR OLD FRIEND, JUDGE J. B. DENNIS, has opened a large carriage establishment at Lexington, and is prepared to sell anything that runs on wheels, either at retail or wholesale. We are glad to hear that he is prospering in his new location.

LOCAL MATTERS.

D. KLASS has just received a fine line of linen towels.

FOR RENT.—The Jas N. Davis storehouse, till January 1st. Apply to R. E Barrow.

THE YOUNG LADIES who have been rusticating in the mountains have returned. It is said that several of them liked to have run wild.

THERE will be another excursion train to Junction City Sunday, to pass here at the same hour as before. More cars and less crowding are promised.

ELIAS WEBB, who claims this county as his home, was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, at his trial in Lebanon, a few days ago, for highway robbery.

I AM SELLING Laurel County Coal, and my friends and everybody else, will find it to their interest to see me before buying their winter supplies T. D. Newland. *

STRAYED.—A red-roan milk cow, from the undersigned at Junction City, on Aug. 15. She is ten years old, will weigh about 1,100 pounds. A satisfactory reward will be given for her delivery. G. R. Waters.

THE REMAINS of Jefferson Jones, who died ten years ago of pneumonia, were removed from the farm of his late son, Lewis R. Jones, Tuesday and re-intered in the Buffalo Cemetery. The box was nearly entirely decayed but the coffin was in a good state of preservation.

NEW FALL CALICOES at Robert S. Lytle's.

JUST received a new line of buggy and wagon harness. W. T. Green. *

THE SURGEONS have put Judge Bailey's hip in a plaster of Paris bandage, and he is getting along reasonably well.

LADIES, call and examine the light running New Home Sewing Machine, the best in the world, for sale at Chenault, Severance & Co's. *

WATERMELONS are just beginning to come in liberally and sell at five to fifty cents. The season is later than usual for them.

LAST NOTICE.—All accounts due Hale & Nunnelley not settled by September 15th, will be placed in the hands of an officer. A. T. Nunnelley. *

WHEN YOU go to Lexington, don't fail to call on J. B. Dennis & Co, 19 Limestone street, and see their large stock of carriages, buggies and spring-wagons. *

BARBER.—T. L. Taylor a first-class barber, has taken charge of the St Asaph shop and is prepared to wait on gentlemen in the best of style. Call on him. *

IT IS GETTING exceedingly dry, and unless it rains very shortly the corn yield will be very materially reduced. The pastures are getting short and stock water very scarce.

BRUCE, WARREN & Co's business has so much increased that they have been compelled to employ another clerk. Mr. John W. Bastin is the new man, and is a recent graduate of the Lexington Business College.

LITTLE PERSONALS.—Mrs. R. H. Bronaugh presented her husband with another boy Wednesday. It weighed 11½ pounds, and is as sound looking as a gold dollar. Mr. Laban Withers also rejoices over the advent of a son.

HARRIS & DAWSON have just received 15 tons of Lake Ice, which they will sell in small lots at 1½ cents per pound. Persons wanting large lots can get it on reasonable terms. They still sell manufactured ice at 1 cent per pound. *

IT COMES a little late, but J. A. Lytle, Chairman, and G. H. McKinney, Secretary, desire through us to thank Mr. T. D. Newland for his kindness and attention on his arrangement of the Court-house during the late republican convention.

WE ARE GLAD to welcome our regular corespondent at Hustonville again. His long stay at Cumberland Falls has no doubt, so re-juvinated him physically and intellectually, that we may expect a brilliant letter from him every issue hereafter.

MR. W. H. HIGGINS has just completed his first year of business at the Wearen stand, with very satisfactory results. He is an enterprising, capable and accommodating young merchant, uses printer's ink freely, and is bound to succeed. Try him, and rest assured that you will receive honest and liberal dealing.

OUR ingenious countyman, Mr. W. C. McCormack, has been requested by the Chicago Industrial Exposition, to forward a model of his improved stave bucker to be put on exhibition there. Among the many advantages of the invention is that it does twice as much work as the old mamachine with half the power and with a third of the amount of labor.

R. R. MATTERS.—Capt. J. H. McMicheal, chief engineer of the Knoxville Extension, passed on the train yesterday on his return from a trip over the line. Everything is progressing finely, he tells us, and he is confident that there will be no delay about his part of the road. Beyond the Tennessee line, however, they are somewhat behind, but they can catch up by increasing their force, which will be done at once. The track reached Robinson creek ten miles beyond London, Wednesday night, and the Capt. is sure that it will be at Williamsburg by October 15th.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Tuesday night, the wife of Jack Hasty, who lives near McKinney, died suddenly of what is claimed to have been a congestive chill. Wednesday he had the remains prepared for interment but the brothers of the dead woman, the Messrs. Frederick, charged that she had been poisoned, and refused to let the burial to proceed. Finally, however, on the advice of an attorney, who said that the authorities could easily exhume, if there was any evidence of foul play, the funeral rites were performed. We have as yet heard of no complaint to the officials, and the matter remains in doubt.

MR. A.C ROBINSON has shown us a copy of his grand parents marriage certificate, which he prizes very highly. It is dated at Wilmington, Delaware, March 1st, 1785, and is signed by Laurence Girclius, Rector of the Sweedish Church of that place, who certifies that on the date named, he joined in the holy bonds of matrimony, James Robinson and Catherine Augustus. The paper is very course and yellow, but the handwriting is large and round, and as legible as the day it was written. Mr. Robinson also showed us the original deed to the Wilmot land. There were 237 acres of it, and the price paid for it nearly a hundred years ago was £20.

ISSUED HIS OWN LICENSE.—About a month ago, Craig Sidmore was married by the Rev. Cobb, of Casey, to Miss Hafley of this county, and for a while all went well. It leaked out a few days since, however, that Skidmore had not obtained license from the proper authority to enter the marriage state legally, and investigation proved that he had palmed off on the preacher, who does not know as much as he ought, a paper written by himself, or an accomplice, purporting to be a license. Under this state of case Squire Carson, upon application, issued a warrant charging Skidmore with forgery, and Deputy George Caapenter took him in tow, but did not hold him long, as Skid., realizing that he was about to get into a serious snap, gave him the dodge. Numerous efforts to capture him since have failed. It seems that there were no objections from any quarter to the marriage and the forging was alone committed to save the $1.50 fee.

FRESH LOT of breakfast bacon and dried beef at W. T. Green's. *

THE District School will commence next Monday, 28th, in the school-house on the Rochester avenue.

IF YOU WANT a nice new buggy, you can get a bargain at J. B. Dennis & Co's, 19 Limestone street, Lexington, Ky. *

A VERY pleasant impromtu hop was given by the young men to the visiting ladies, at the St. Asaph Hotel last night.

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR yesterday paid to Mrs. A. L. Hale, $2,000 of the widow's and orphan's fund due her on the death of her husband, who was a member of the order.

A THIEF entered the meat-house of the newly elected Judge of Garrard, Wm. E. Walker, Esq., and stole fourteen large pieces of bacon. Of course the perpetrator was a radical.

DOC. MOOREFIELD, a disreputable character of Danville, shot M. A. Cox, Tuesday, during a quarrel over a woman of ill-fame. The wound is in the arm and is not considered dangerous.

SHERIFF J. N. MENIFEE finds tax collecting a slow business and therefore publishes a notice in this issue warning the people of the wrath to come, and if you are wise, you will read and act.

LAUREL COAL CO, composed of Lincoln county men, J. W. McAlister, Pres., Geo. Givens, Vice-Pres., and W. S. Hocker, Sec'y., is now mining and shipping coal. The coal is of very superior quality, and for grate purposes, better than Pittsburgh coal. T. T. Daviess and A. T. Nunnelley are its agents for Lincoln county. *

THE CORRESPONDING committee has received a letter from Judge James Garrett and Hon. M. H. Rhorer of Adair, in which they say of the Cumberland R. R: The time from now to the 26th is so short that we cannot have a meeting of our citizens, but we have seen and consulted a number of our people, and we feel that we are justified in saying that this county will secure and donate the right of way. Our people are very much interested in the success of the road, and will give all the assistance they can.

MARRIAGES.

—Eld. Jos. Ballou united in marriage Wednesday, Mr. Thomas E. Clelland and Miss Sallie, daughter of Capt. James Cozatt, all of Parksville.

—DUNN—MCROBERTS.—The marriage of Mr. James Dunn, of Garrard, to Miss. Mamie McRoberts, daughter of John M. McRoberts, Jr. was solemnized by Eld. Jos. Ballou, at 3:30 Wednesday afternoon, in the presence of a limited number of friends and relatives. The bride was very becomingly attired and looked more than usually bright and pretty. Immediately after the ceremony and amid hearty congratulations, the young party left for the home of Mrs. Moore, in Garrard, where a reception was given them that night.

RELIGIOUS.

—Last Sunday's Indianapolis *Sentinel* contained five or six columns about Mr. Barnes and his meetings; all of them complimentary.

—The Rev. Bristoe has written Rev. J. S. Sims that he can not assist in the protracted meeting which was to have commenced here to-day. The meeting has therefore been indefinitely postponed. Mr. Sims will preach as usual Sunday.

—Some of the too-too-truly-good stewarts of the Meridian Street Methodist Church, Indianapolis, which is being used by Rev. George O. Barnes, became displeased with his method of preaching and wanted to decline the further use of the church to him, but when they found that Eld. David Walk had offered the free use of his church whenever the Methodist closed their doors against him, they got ashamed of themselves and abandoned the foolish attempt.

LAND, STOCK AND CROP.

—John White sold to C. G. Ware 2 2-year-old 810 pound heifers at 3¾ cents.

—McAlister & Sallee bought 15 hogs from John Smith, weighing 167 lbs. at 7 cents.

—FOR SALE.—I desire to sell my Hay Press, and 75 tons of hay. Terms easy F. D. Albright. *

—Mrs. M. E. Helm sold a suckling mule colt to Sam Baughman for $110. A remarkably fine one.

—It has been demonstrated by practical farmers in Hardin county, that sheep-raising pays 100 per cent. annually.

—A part of the old Boner tract of land near Camp Dick Robinson, Garrard, was sold this week to Mr. Hudson at $100 per acre.

—Mr. C. D. Chenault sold 150 acres of his farm, recently belonging to the W. J. Walker's estate, to Dr. Thomas S. Moberly for $100 per acre. The farm is partly in the town limits.—[Richmond Herald.

—A statement is going the rounds that James Guest of Pulaski, is a half owner of Harry Gilmore, the horse that won the $6,500 omnibus race at Monmouth Park, a short time since. The gentleman referred to is Jas. W. Guest, of Boyle.

—G. W. Alford has returned from Tennessee with a car load of mare mules, for which he paid from $140 to $200 per head He thinks he has the best lot he ever owned. He also has a car of 900 lb. steers, good sloppers, for which he paid from 3½ to 4 cents.

—Wakefield, Farris & Allen sold to Thos. E. Wood 40 extra yearling cattle, weigh-825 lbs., at 5 cents. Wakefield, Farris & Allen sold to Scroggan, Hudson & Co., of Louisville, 22 broke mules, 14 hands 3 inches high, at $120 per head. P. T. Gentry sold to Scroggan, Hudson & Co., of Louisville, 17 aged broke mules at $185 per head.—[Danville Advocate.

—Good butcher cattle are in demand in Cincinnati, other grades are quiet. Common is quoted at $2. 50 to $3 25; good to choice butcher, $4.50 to $5.25; common to choice shippers, $4 75 to $7; stockers, $3.75 to $5. Hogs are steady at $8.35 to $8.75 for selected butchers and best shippers; common $6 75 to $7.40. Sheep are quiet at 2¾ to 4¾ cents; lambs are in light demand at 4½ to 6 cents.

—Five thousand bushels of blue-grass seed exchanged hands at Lexington the other day at 85 cent per bushel.

—C. G. Ware sold to B. F. Robinson 60 fat wethers and ewes, averaging 214½ pounds at 3½ cents and a premium.

—Col. H. P. Thompson purchased several more crops of growing tobacco last week at 8 cents around for next winter's delivery. J. H. Graves sold 300 Cotswool ewes to H. Sexton, of Pennsylvania, at $8 per head. They will be taken to Pennsylvania, fed on turnips and bred to Southdown bucks.—[Winchester Democrat.

—There were 500 cattle on the George town market; quality good, and selling from 3½ to 5½ cents. A few of the rough ones left over. A few broke mules; demand good, and selling from $100 to $140 for ordinary grades. Horses selling well; common plugs $20 to $75. Sound horses would command good prices, $100 to $175. A few hogs on the market selling at $8 per hundred.

—Heavy yields of spring wheat to the acre are reported from the threshing machines in the great grain fields of Dakota. A farmer near Aberdeen threshed 650 bushels from seventeen and a half acres, an average of thirty-seven bushels per acre of No. 1 wheat, weighing sixty-one pounds to the bushel. Reports as to corn from other points in the West vary according to weather, but in a general way the prospects of the crop show no falling off.

—Our old friend Eas. Tarrant, writes as follows from Waxalachie, Texas:

There is much sickness in this section on account of a wet summer; vegetation is rank, and crops are fine. Water-melons the size of whisky barrels are selling at 5c each. Corn crops can't be beat. A prominent farmer by the name of Abe Freeman, whose veracity is well known by several of your readers in Kentucky, informs me that he has engaged 40,000 boards to cover his corn field; his corn is so compact on the ground it don't need gathering.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Hustonville.

—About half past 10 o'clock Tuesday evening Mr. Joe. Averitt discovered his dwelling to be on fire. All efforts to extinguish the flames were futile, and the building, with probably one-third its contents, was consumed. I learn from Mr. A. that the property was nearly covered by insurance.

—Hustonville is the same quiet, sober and industrious place as when I left it. The convulsions of Egypt fail to create a ripple on its placid surface, and Forepaugh's circus would scarcely have power to disturb its equanimity. Even the camp-meeting fails to arouse enthusiasm, and the near approach of Jarman's Fair is the only security we have against utter stagnation.

—Home again. Had to leave the Falls sooner than I expected, in order to remove Rev. I. S. McElroy and Dr. Steele Bailey, of your place, from the various temptations incident to a fashionable watering place. Dr. J. S. Hays still lingers amid the fascinations of Owens' Mountain Elysium, but Mrs. H. is with him and will guard him with an angel's care and woman's kindliness from the snares that might entangle his inexperienced feet.

—Dr. J. T. Lapsley is conducting the promised meeting here, preaching twice a day to pretty fair congregations, but has not yet succeeded in getting up the enthusiasm which has generally attended Evangelistic undertakings. The Rev. Dr. is an excellent preacher, and will doubtless be able at length to arouse our phlegmatic community. His service was disturbed last evening by the arrival of a messenger in search of a doctor, to visit a Mrs. Phelps near Morelands Station, who was said to have been kicked by a cow which she was milking. It was ascertained that Mrs. P. had died suddenly while in the act of milking, probably from heart disease, there being no cuts or bruises on her person.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Monticello.

—Mrs. Jennie Francis fell from a door step at Mr. George Flemming's and broke the bones of her forearm on the right side Monday last.

—Mr. John Vickery is quite ill of typhoid fever. Menifee Shearer is just recovering from an attack of fever. An infant son of our druggist, Mr. W. K. Gann, is just convalescing from a severe attack of fever.

—A rumor has reached here that Col. Frank M. Alexander was shot and severely if not fatally wounded, at Pine Knot, a few days ago. Col. Alexander distinguished himself as a gallant soldier in the Federal army during the late war. He first entered the service as captain in the 1st Kentucky Cavelry under the redoubtable Col. Frank Wolford, but later he recruited the 30th Kentucky Regiment of mounted infantry of which he acted as Colonel to the close of the war.

MT. VERNON DEPARTMENT

Sam. M. Burdett, Editor.

—A picture tent near the depot attracts people who wish their shadows caught.

—J. L. Joplin gives notice to the public by written posters that he will apply to the County Court next Monday for a tavern license with privilege to sell intoxicating liquors by retail.

—Next Monday is County Court day. It is the last term at which Judge McClure will preside. His successor will be sworn into office on Monday following.

—PERSONAL.—Judge G. W. McClure and Mr. L. B. Carter obtained license to practice law during the present term of Court. Judge M. H. Owsley left Monday to attend the Congressional Convention at Hazel Green. During his absence, Hon. J. W. Alcorn, of Stanford, presides as special Judge, discharging his duties with becoming dignity and marked ability. Mr. W. A. Burnside, of Lancaster, was here this week on business. Mr. George Joplin, of Danville, is visiting relatives in this county.

—CIRCUIT COURT NOTES—There have been fewer trials at the present term than usual. Lambert Thompson was convicted of grand larceny and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary. Martin and Radford Cobb, who has been confined in the Stanford jail charged with manslaughter were brought here for trial Tuesday. For a wonder both sides were ready, a severance of the cases was had, and the trial of Martin Cobb was begun. The testimony showed a plain case of self-defense and the jury after a few moments deliberation returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Warren then very properly filed away the case against Radford Cobb. Only one common law case has been tried by a jury to this writing (Thusday A. M.)—that of J. M. Proctor vs. J. W. Riddle, in which a verdict of $50 damages was given to the plaintiff. The case of Lem Main vs. Pine Hill Coal Company was set for yesterday and it was thought it would be tried. The Grand Jury adjourned on Tuesday after returning a good number of indictments, mostly for misdemeanors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$25 REWARD!

Stolen, from my pasture, 3 miles from Middleburg, *A 3-year-old Brown Mule*, 15½ hands high, and barefooted. A bridle was stolen from my neighbor to use on him. I will give the above reward for his return to me

J. M. EUBANKS, Mt. Salem, Ky.

71-1t

TAXES! TAXES!!

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF LINCOLN CO.:—The taxes have now been due me since June 5th for 1882. As most all have got the money in the bank doing them no good, I ask the tax payers to come and settle. Don't think because you are good that we don't want your taxes. The earlier we get the tax of good-paying men, the better. We then know who to press. Meet me or my Deputy to-morrow at Hustonville, and on Saturday, September 2, at Crab Orchard; at Stanford at all times. 72-1t J. N. MENEFEE, S. L. C.

Ky. Institution for the Blind.

This Institution will open its forty-first session on the 4th day of september next. It is earnestly to be desired that every blind child between seven and eighteen years of age, capable of receiving instruction, will be induced to take advantage of the great facilities offered by the Commonwealth of Kentucky for obtaining a valuable education. Board and tuition provided by the State. Address B. B. HUNTOON, Superintendent of the Institution. T. S. BELL,

President of the Board of Trustees of the Institution for Educating the Blind.

70-t

BARGAINS.

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

—WE WILL SELL—

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,

—AND—

DRY GOODS NOTIONS!

—AT—

20 PER CENT. BELOW COST!

This is no advertising dodge. These goods must sell to make room for another line of goods already purchased. Don't take our word for it, but come and see for yourself.

72-8t McALISTER & BRIGHT.

Combination Sale.

The first annual combination sale of the Stock Breeders of Madison and adjoining counties will take place on the Madison Fair Grounds at Richmond, Ky., on

Friday& Saturday, Sept. 8 & 9

On Friday, the 8th, about 85 head of No. 1 Horses' Mules, Jacks and Jennets, many of the horses being thoroughbreds; also 20 head of Short Horns —Bulls, Cows and Heifers—will be offered.

On Saturday, the 9th, about 300 of the best Sheep ever offered in Madison county will be sold, including Southdowns and Cotswolds.

Fuller information can be had by applying for catalogue to J. H. BOGGS.

R. E. EDMONSON, Auctioneer. Richmond, Ky.

August 25, 1882. [72-2t]

INDUCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

To reduce my stock of Summer Goods, I will offer at Very Low Prices, for the next 60 days, my stock of Laces, Hamburg Edging, Lace Curtains, India Linens, Piques, Fans, Plaid Ginghams, &c.

I also offer, at Very Low Prices, my stock of Jeans, Flannels and Woolnes, which were bought early this year, at the close of Winter sales, at 15 per cent. less than present value. Money saved is money made. Come and see me. Respectfully, ROBT. S. LYTLE.

PENNY & McALISTER,
JEWELERS.
The LARGEST STOCK of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE

Ever brought to this market. Prices Lower than the Lowest. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired on short notice, and Warranted.

AGENTS ARE MAKING $100 PER MONTH SELLING MANNING'S ILLUSTRATED STOCK-BOOK Because every farmer needs it. It is the latest and most complete work ever issued in America treating of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, etc., their breeds, breeding, training, causes of disease, symptoms, and remedies. Over 1,000 pages. 400 Illustrations. Highly indorsed by such eminent authorities as the President, Vice-president, and Secretary of Philadelphia College of Veterinary Surgeons, Hon. J. W. Gadsden and others. Farmers, their sons, and agents desiring profitable work should send at once for full particulars and terms. Address HUBBARD BROS., 51 W. 4th St., CINCINNATI, O.

W. H. HIGGINS

—DEALER IN—

Shelf Hardware, Iron,
HORSE SHOES, HORSE SHOE NAILS,
Cut Nails, Buggy Spokes, Rims,
SHAFTS, CORN SHELLERS,
Straw Cutters, Cider Mills, Sorghum Mills,
EVAPORATORS, MAYFIELD WATER ELEVATORS,
Stoves, Tinware, Fruit Jars
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE,
Groceries, Salt, Lime,
Cement, &c. Also
THE CHAMPION STEEL PLOW,
—And the—
GENUINE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW.

None claim a better Plow, but hope to have an equal. Roofing, Guttering, &c., done on short notice.

T. M. JOHNSTON, WALKER McKINNEY, } Salesmen.

PENNY & McALISTER
PHARMACISTS,
—DEALER IN—
DRUGS, BOOKS, STATIONERY & FANCY ARTICLES.

Physicians' Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pharmaceutical Preparations a specialty.

H. C. RUPLEY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
STANFORD, KY.,

Takes this opportunity of thanking his patrons in Stanford and vicinity for their liberal support, and hopes to retain it, as he has selected a first-class stock this early in the season, before being culled over, and it

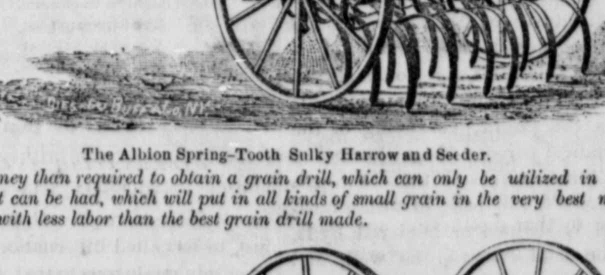
Comprises Everything that is New,

From the best of Foreign Makers. They will be cut and made in first-class style. His motto is:—"To Excel." Cutting and Repairing neatly and promptly done.

To sow grain in corn land or any ordinary land no preparation is needed where this implement is used; simply drive into the field and go to work seeding.

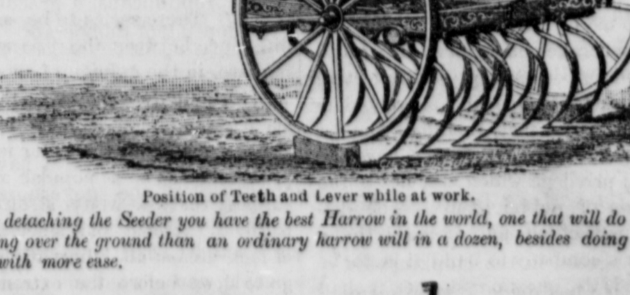
THE ALBION
HARROW, CULTIVATOR & SEEDER.
Three First-Class Implements Combined in One.

Making the best and cheapest implement ever produced. An implement that is indispensable in every crop cultivated.



The Albion Spring-Tooth Sulky Harrow and Seeder.

For less money than required to obtain a grain drill, which can only be utilized in one crop, this implement can be had, which will put in all kinds of small grain in the very best manner in less time and with less labor than the best grain drill made.



Position of Teeth and Lever while at work.

Then by detaching the Seeder you have the best Harrow in the world, one that will do more work in once going over the ground than an ordinary harrow will in a dozen, besides doing the work faster and with more ease.

Position of Teeth and Lever while not in use.

After planting your crop, by removing three teeth you can thoroughly pulverize the soil, cultivate and destroy the weeds in two rows of corn at a time, a thing that no other cultivator will do.

As first stated, here is an implemeat that can be used in every crop cultivated and one that is excelled in none by any other implement; durable and simple. Farmers, come and see it, get a sample and try it. If it does not do what we claim for it, we do not want your money.

GEO. D. WEAREN, Agent, Stanford, Ky.

W. L. WITHERS, Agt., Lancaster, Ky. R. H. WEAREN, Agt., Richmond, Ky.
GREEN & WILLIAMS, Agts., Hustonville, Ky.

Hon. T. S. Montgomery's Testimonial.—I have cultivated my crop of corn this season with the Albion Combined Cultivator, Harrow and Seeder and can truly say it is the best harrow or cultivator I have ever used. Can plow ten acres of corn a day with it. It does its work perfectly well. Thos B Montgomery.

To sow grain with this Seeder no extra hand is required to clean it from filth as this is all done by the driver without stopping or getting off his seat.

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

STANFORD, KY.

Friday Morning, - - August 25, 1882

THE RIGHTS OF THE PRESS.

In deciding the case of Edward Crane against the Boston *Advertiser* in the United States Circuit Court at Boston, Judge Lowell overruled the plaintiff's demurrer in these terms: For the purpose of deciding this demurrer it must be assumed that the plaintiff had conceived and begun to carry out a plan for making a railroad from Boston to New York by the consolidation of certain shorter lines and otherwise, and that it was a part of his plan to obtain control of the New York and New England Company by electing Directors favorable to his scheme; that the publication of the article complained of interfered with this plan to his prejudice, and that the statements of the article were not true, but were published in good faith, without express malice, and were, upon reasonable inquiry by the defendants, believed by them to be true. The contention then is, on the part of the defendants, that the subject-matter is one in which the public has an interest, and that, in discussing a subject of that sort, a public speaker or writer is not bound at his peril to see that his statements are true, but has a qualified privilege, as it has been called, in respect to such matters. The modern doctrine, as shown by the cases cited for the defendants, appears to be that the public has a right to discuss in good faith the public conduct and qualifications of a public man, such as a Judge, an Ambassador, etc., with more freedom than they can take with a private matter, or with the private conduct of any one. In such discussions they are not held to prove the exact truth of their statements, and the soundness of their inferences, provided that they are not actuated by express malice, or that there is reasonable ground for their statements or inferences, all of which is for the jury. Some of the affairs of a railroad company are public and some are private. For instance, the honesty of a clerk or servant in the office of the company is a matter for the clerk and the company only. The safety of a bridge on the line is a subject of public moment. The public, in this sense, is a number of persons who are or will be interested, and yet who are at present unascertainable. All the future passengers on the road are the public in respect to the safety of the bridge, and as they cannot be pointed out you may discuss the construction of the bridge in public, though you thereby reflect upon the character of the builder. If this definition of the public is a sound one, the Commonwealth, considered as a stockholder, is not the public, for its interests are intrusted to certain officers, who are easily ascertained; nor would the interests of the shareholders become a public matter merely by reason of their number, unless it were proved that it would be virtually impossible to reach them individually. If, therefore, the question were merely of the effect of the scheme upon the shares of the New York and New England Railroad Company, a corporation already chartered and organized, I should doubt somewhat whether it would be of a public nature. But, inasmuch as the project was one which affected a long line of road, as yet only partly built, and the consolidation of several companies, it assumes public importance. Perhaps the right of legislative interference may be taken as a fair test of the right of public discussion, since they both depend upon the same condition. The Legislature cannot interfere in the purely private affairs of a company, but it may control such of them as affect the public. It cannot be doubted, I apprehend, that the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut would have power to permit, or to prohibit, or to modify a scheme such as is now in question. It interests the public, consisting of the unascertained persons who will be asked to take shares in it and those through whose lands it will pass, or whose business will be helped or hindered by it, that such a line should be well, and even that it should be honestly, laid out, built and carried through. For this reason the character of the plaintiff as a constructor and manager of railroads seems to me to be open to public discussion when he comes forward with so great and important a project, affecting many interests beside the shareholders of one road, and that, therefore, the defendants, or any other persons, have the qualified privilege which attaches to the discussion of public affairs. The distinction is that when a railroad is to be built, or a company to build it is to be chartered, the question whether it shall be authorized is a public one; when the company is organized and the stock is issued, anything which merely affects the value of the stock is private. The demurrer to the answer is overruled.

Statistics show that the direct loss to Germany by its emigration in sixty years has amounted to ten milliards of marks, or about two and a half milliards of dollars—more than twice the enormous sum of the war indemnity which Germany required of France at the conclusion of the late Franco-Prussian war, and the United States has been the gainer by what has been Germany's loss.

At a German ball: Lieutenant—"Did you not tell me that your father has an estate in Silesia?" Young lady—"Yes; and two in Pomerania." Lieutenant—"And can you still doubt my love?"

Hypocracy is the cloak which little souls wear to conceal their meanness.

PLEASANTRIES.

A cool swindle: Collecting the ice bill twice.

Inquirer: Where is the best place to learn to sing? The desert.

"I occasionally drop into poetry," as the man said when he fell into the editorial waste-basket.

The difference betwen a hungry man and a glutton is: "One longs to eat and the other eats too long."

It was a good thing for the whalers when Jonah blubbered in the marine monster that took him in. That blubber has made the fortune of thousands.

Somebody has figured out that Vanderbilt's income would allow him to, in one day, visit 8,000 circuses, eat 10,000 pints of peanuts, and drink 5,000 glasses of lemonade.

The late Thomas Hood, driving in the country one day, observed a notice beside a fence, "Beware the Dog." There not being any signs of a dog, Hood wrote on the board, "War be the Dog?"

Brown says he hates inquisitive people, and the worst kind of inquisitiveness, he thinks, is that exhibited by the man who stops him in the street and wants to know when he is going to pay that little bill.

"What is a junction, nurse?" asked a 7-year-old fairy at a railway platform. "A junction, my dear," answered the nurse, with the air of a very superior person, indeed, "why, it's a place where two roads separate."

A Syracuse man made a bet of $50 that he could find six women in that city who would marry him, and he won it. Now he's ready to give the $50 to anybody who will show him the way to get out of six engagements.

"What a beautiful sight!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones, rapturously, as she looked out over the beautiful scenery from a Pennsylvania railroad car. "Yes," replied Jones, without raising his eyes from his paper, "anthracite."

A finely-dressed lady slipped and fell, and the gentleman who assisted her to her feet inquired: "Did you break any bones, madam?" "No. I guess not," she replied; "but I'm just as mad as if I had broken a dozen of 'em!"

Said one fellow to another, "If I was as flat-footed as you are, I would not be afraid of slipping on the sidewalk." "Yes," was the response, "some people are flat on one end and some on another." The first chap looked thoughtful and went down the street.

Old Mr. and Mrs. Smiler were looking at the comet from their chamber window. "No, Mollie, no; that cannot be the comet of 1843, the appendage is so much larger." "But, my dear Horace, the comet was younger then." They retired in silence.

"There's too much horse-racing at your agricultural fairs," remarked Parson Jones to the Secretary of the county society. "I should like to know, sir, what horse-racing has to do with agriculture?" "Well, parson," replied the Secretary, with a pleasant smile, "nothing, perhaps; or, at least, no more than church lotteries have to do with the speading of the gospel." Parson Jones saw the point, and changed the conversation immediately.

Here lies a man whose crown was won
By blowing in an empty gun.
No sooner in the gun he blew
Than up the golden stairs he flew,
And met the girl, on heaven's green,
Who lit the fire with kerosene.
He also saw astride a stool,
The man who tampered with a mule,
He also saw—'twas mighty sore—
The man who whistled "Pinafore."
And further on the miner cove
Who thawed his powder in the stove.

HOW LARGE HATS WERE INTRODUCED.

A long-eared bat
Went to buy a hat.
Said the hatter, "I've none that will do,
Unless with the shears
I shorten your ears,
Which might be unpleasant to you."
The long-eared bat
Was so mad at that
He flew over lands and seas,
Till in Paris (renowned
For it fashions) he found
A hat that he wore with great ease.

HIBERNATING ANIMALS.

What we understand by the hibernating of animals ought not, strictly speaking, to be called hibernation, since it is precisely analogous to that which is common in tropical countries during seasons of intense heat. The Germans call one "winter sleep" and the other "summer sleep." There seems to be no essential difference between the two states; nor is there, in the opinion of most authorities, any difference between the ordinary sleep of an animal and its long winter sleep, except that the latter is the more profound. It is a popular mistake to suppose that the winter sleep of animals is due to extreme cold, since, as a matter of fact, almost all hibernating creatures go to sleep before the extreme cold of winter sets in. Beside, as has been said, a precisely similar phenomenon is met with in the torrid regions of the earth. Mr. Darwin, in his journal, says: "When we first arrived at Bahia Blanca, Sept. 7, we thought nature had granted scarcely a living creature to this sandy and dry country. By digging in the ground, however, several insects, large spiders and lizards, were found in a half-torpid state. On the 15th a few animals began to appear, and by the 18th, three days from the equinox, everything announced the commencement of spring. The birds began to lay their eggs, numerous insects were crawling about, while the lizard tribe, the constant inhabitants of a sandy soil, darted in every direction." "It it well known," adds the same writer, "that within the tropics the hibernation, or, more properly, æstivation of animals is governed by the time of drought."

Care for what you say, or what you say will make you care.

EARLIER FASHIONS.

Weddings and Other Social Entertainments Fifty Years Ago.

[From the New York Post.]

In the early part of this century weddings in New York were not the elaborate affairs they are now. The festivities began and ended with the marriage ceremony. There were no ushers, no rehearsing at the church beforehand, no reception after the bride and groom returned from a trip of a few days—seldom a few weeks—for the gentleman could rarely leave his business. There were bridesmaids and groomsmen, no best man. Weddings usually took place in the evening at the bride's residence, and not infrequently the happy pair went directly to the house that had been hired by the groom and furnished by the bride's family. The bride's trousseau at that time was simple. She never wore a veil. This was introduced some years later, was only one yard square, of a simple net, covered with thread embroidery, and was pinned up on the head behind. Since then veils have increased in quality and quantity till they are now priceless heirlooms among the rich families of the country. The bride's dress was mull or embroidered muslin, short, as was the fashion, both in skirt and waist. Pearls, not diamonds, were the height of her ambition, though diamond rings were beginning to be worn. The entertainment, or refreshment, was also much simpler. There was a wedding cake, with a ring in it, to be cut by the bride. Sherry was used in much greater quantities than any other kind of wine. Champagne was a luxury only used on grand occasions, while at ordinary parties porter was frequently seen. The caterers were two or three colored men, who were found sufficient for every emergency, French cooking not having as yet come in. Dinner parties (except the elaborate) were all in the daytime. As for parties, every one was invited for 8 o'clock and expected to leave at 12.

Entertainments fifty years ago had not seen the waltz that was introduced a few years afterward. Country dances, "The Boulanger," a very pretty wheel-figure dance not unlike the court quadrille, were the favorites. A cotillion, not the elaborate German now danced, was also in vogue. The dresses were short, showing the white or black-tied satin slipper. The waist and sleeves were short, to correspond with the skirt. One of the party dresses of the period was of white satin with a cerise-colored crepe lisse overdress, hanging loose. Flowers were not used as now. If a gentleman sent them to a lady it was thought his intentions were very serious—a sort of floral declaration. If a lady had more than one bouquet, they were tied to her side, trophies of her fascination, by a ribbon. A bouquet costing $5 was considered as the height of elegance in those days of primitive simplicity. The satirist in New York when the waltz was first introduced had as ample a field for his observations as now. If some of the writers of the day compared it to the tarantula, what would they have called some of the dances of to-day?"

A lot of farmers who had been listening to a railroad land agent's praise of Arkansas valley soil at last asked him sarcastically if there was anything that wouldn't grow there. "Yes," said the agent quickly, "pumpkins won't." "Why not?" "The soil is so rich and the vines grow so fast that they wear out the pumpkins dragging them over the ground."

The habit of chewing gum, common among children, is objectionable because it tends to separate the gums from the base of the teeth and exposes the sensitive portions of the teeth to the air, makes the teeth prone to decay and furthermore induces an unnatural flow of the salival fluids, as does smoking and chewing tobacco.

A German professor claims to be able to tell a man's character by feeling of his nose. A nose which feels like sheet iron is a sign of a statesman.

Measures of Land.

To aid farmers in arriving at accuracy in estimating the amount of land in different fields under cultivation, the following table is given:

5 yards wide by 968 yards long contains 1 acre.
10 yards wide by 484 yards long contains 1 acre.
20 yards wide by 242 yards long contains 1 acre.
40 yards wide by 121 yards long contains 1 acre.
80 yards wide by 60½ yards long contains 1 acre.
70 yards wide by 65⅛ yards long contains 1 acre.
220 feet wide by 198 feet long contains 1 acre.
440 feet wide by 92 feet long contains 1 acre.
110 feet wide by 369 feet long contains 1 acre.
60 feet wide by 726 feet long contains 1 acre.
120 feet wide by 363 feet long contains 1 acre.
240 feet wide by 181½ feet long contains 1 acre.

In laying off small lots the following measurements will be found to be both accurate and complete:

52½ feet square or 2,722½ square feet is 1-16th of an acre.
74⅝ feet square or 5,415 square feet is ⅛th of an acre.
104⅛ feet square or 10,890 square feet is ¼ of an acre.
120½ feet square or 14,520 square feet is ⅓ of an acre.
147½ feet square or 21,780 square feet is ½ of an acre.
208⅝ feet square or 43,560 square feet is 1 acre.

During a dearth of news in a Western newspaper office, the office cat was jammed in the job press, and the editor immediately set up the following head-lines:

DREADFUL ACCIDENT!
NINE LIVES LOST!

Southern ladies who like broad verandas speak of the stingy little porches of the North.

Pouring hot soap-suds around the roots of peach trees will destroy the insidious little fungus which produces the "yellows" and other diseases, and finish the larvæ of insects which are very injurious to the trees. Soap suds make an excellent manure for grape vines, and, indeed, for almost every tree or shrub.

MILK DIET IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Since we know not at present any drug that possesses therapeutic value to any marked extent in this terrible and fatal disease, and since it is daily making sad havoc among human beings, and principally among that class who, by reason of their valuable public labors, are particularly necessary to the welfare of the world; therefore, it becomes a medical question of paramount interest that we should discover some potent method of combating this very prevalent disease. Some years since Carel first called attention to the treatment of Bright's disease by the use of a milk diet, and since then Duncan, as well as many other prominent physicians, have written on this subject. We have ourselves seen some remarkable results follow this treatment, while Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, of our city, is now quite an enthusiast on this subject. This method of treating a formidable disease has received sufficient distinguished indorsement to recommend it seriously to our notice. We would, therefore, ask all physicians who read this article to try this method of treatment, and to furnish us with their experience, which we will publish. The milk is used thoroughly skimmed and entirely freed from butter. To procure the best results, it has been advised that the patient shall restrict himself absolutely to milk, and continue the treatment for a long time. If it disagrees with the stomach (as it will in some cases), Dr. Mitchell advises that the patient be put to bed, and the treatment commenced with table-spoonful doses, to which lime water is added, until the stomach tolerates the milk, when from eight to ten pints daily should be taken, and absolutely nothing else. The sanction of such a distinguished physician as Dr. Mitchell forces us to seriously consider the merits of this treatment, and we trust to receive the experience of all readers of this journal who may have cases of Bright's disease to treat.—*Medical and Surgical Reporter.*

MODERN FABLES.

A man having a desire to crop the tail of his Dog, persuaded the simple animal that by submitting to the operation it would become the sole subject of Athenian conversation. The faithful brute fell in with the suggestion, and, to show its gratitude, wheeled suddenly round and attempted to lick his master's hand at the critical moment, with the disastrous effect that the blow severed its tail just behind the ears.

Moral—This fable teaches, first, the importance of always aiming at the right end, and, secondly, the impropriety of interrupting a man in his attempt to cut a tale short.

A Hedge-Sparrow, having adopted (with full surrender) a young Cuckoo, soon found that the Diet of Worms demanded by the little stranger was taxing severely her own limited resources. In this strait she was sorely tempted to turn the Cuckoo out; but, repressing the unworthy thought, she had herself incorporated as an Orphans' Home, and lived sumptuously upon the stores contributed by the generous birds for its support.

Moral—Be it ever so humble, there's no place like a Home.

MUSIC AND MILLINERY.

"Good morning, Fogg," said Brown, briskly. "How did you like the opera last night?" "Oh, so-so," answered Fogg, moodily; "nothing striking about it excepting the drum-sticks." "Come, come," returned Brown, "be serious. Didn't you think that bravura passage with pizzicato and appoglatura embellishments was lovely?" "Guess I didn't see it," answered Fogg, as before; "there was only feathers and flowers and things on the one in front of me." "What are you talking about, man?" exclaimed Brown. "That girl's hat, of course. Wasn't you?" "Good morning," said Brown, as he turned the corner.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.

The use of hard coal is extending into the country very fast. A few years ago it was only consumed in large cities and towns enjoying the blessings of cheap transportation. Now it is bought by many farmers, who not infrequently haul it many miles in carts. The modern base-burning stove, designed especially for hard coal, and having a large number of mica windows, gives a room a cheerful look, and is in respect to cheerfulness the nearest approach to the open fire of anything we have in the line of heating apparatus. These stoves, however, are far from being economical. They produce very little heat in proportion to the amount of coal consumed. Much of the coal that is fed in at the top of them comes out at the bottom unconsumed. It is in such a condition, however, that it can not be utilized without great trouble. In fact, these stoves are so wasteful that many frugal people in cities have dispensed with their use after giving them a trial. During warm weather oil stoves are very economical and convenient for cooking purposes. They save fuel and prevent the house from becoming heated by the kitchen fire. Soft coal is cheap in most parts of the West, and this circumstance leads to its general use, notwithstanding the objections that are made to the smoke it produces. The old-fashioned air-tight stove made of sheet iron fastened to a cast-iron bottom furnished an economical means of burning wood, which could be burned without dividing it into small pieces. Its use has been revived recently in some parts of the West for burning corn-stalks. An Iowa farmer, who has both wood and coal on his place, prefers to burn cornstalks, which are cut at suitable lengths and tied in bundles that can be put into the top of the stove. He thinks the ashes pay the cost of preparing the stalks.—*Chicago*

THE MOTHER OF A FAMILY OF SEVENTY.

Everybody in Pittsfield knows the Tatro tribe, but few know their remarkable history. High up on Washington mountain, in a small old farm-house, Isaac Tatro has his home. Isaac is 63 years old, and, while neither a model farmer nor a model man, has a model wife. Born in Canada and reared by prudent parents, Isaac wisely remained unmarried until he was 32 years old. Then he took to his wife a widow, eight years his junior, a Mrs Lydia Doras, one of a family of sixteen children by the name of Shepherd. Lydia had three Doras children, and Isaac groaned not a little because of the size of his family. But the poor man dreamed not of what was in store for him! Thirty-one years have passed since then, and up to the present time Mrs. Tatro has presented her husband with twenty-two children, making twenty-five by including the offspring of her first marriage. Of those was one pair of twins; two died in infancy; seven died after attaining their growth; and sixteen are living, the oldest about 40, and the youngest a babe. Mrs. Tatro is said to be 58 years old. Of her children ten were boys and fifteen girls, and all having thriving families. The grandchildren and great-grandchildren at present number about fifty. This mother of more than seventy souls is a stalwart French woman, who peddles berries and mats from house to house at Pittsfield, and looks as hearty and strong as do any of her numerous daughters.—*Springfield (Mass.) Union.*

EACH A GREATER VILLAIN THAN THE OTHER.

During the wildcat days in the West a Brooklyn man, who died not long since, was in business in a Michigan town, and formed a close friendship with the cashier of one of the private banks. One evening the cashier admitted that he was laying his plans to rob the bank of all its funds and skip to Canada, and his friend permitted himself to be drawn into the plot. They were to skip together and share alike, and a certain day was mentioned for the affair to come off. The Brooklyn man sold out his store at a big sacrifice, and went to Detroit, where the cashier was to join him with the stolen funds. The hour came, and the cashier came, but he had no sparkle in his eye.

"Busted—busted all to blazes!" he groaned in explanation.

"Didn't you get the money?"

"Not a cent!"

"How's that!"

"Why, the President skipped out Sunday night, the Secretary followed him Monday morning, and the whole Board of Directors disappeared that night. On Tuesday morning there wasn't an infernal dollar bill left to steal!"

"There wasn't?"

"Not a one! Just think of the meanness of the whole board jumping in and stealing the cashier blind as a bat. Where will human meanness end?"—*Wall Street Daily News.*

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE REVOLVER.

The revolver, according to a London paper, is in all probability destined to be shortly discarded from use in the army, navy, Irish constabulary, and other Government services in favor of a new weapon, the mitrailleuse pistol, in which there are four barrels, which are loaded at once by a patent quadruple cartridge big enough to afford good hold to the fingers. Forty shots per minute can be discharged, and the empty cartridges ejected automatically. As there is no opening through which any gas can escape, the weapon can be used gun-fashion when aiming, and there are no screws, hammers, or projections to catch the clothing, reins, or accoutrements. Above all, there is no fear of a jam or the weapon becoming unserviceable from over-heating. The pistol will take the ordinary Government cartridge.—*New York Sun.*

San Francisco owes a gas bill of $300,000, and won't settle in full.

EXECUTOR'S SALE!

As Executor of James H. Parsons, dec'd, I will on the **23d Day of Sept., 1882**, sell to the highest bidder, the Farm on which decedent lived, containing 30 Acres of productive Land, with comfortable improvements; also 35 Acres of Land lying near the above. These lands are in a good neighborhood, convenient to schools, churches, &c. I will also sell at the same time the following personalty: 15 barrels of Corn, about 40 bushels of Wheat, 2 stacks of Hay, one 4-year-old Mare, 2,000 cut Shingles, 1 big Plow, 1 Saddle, &c. Terms:—The personalty will be sold on a credit of three months, with interest on all sums over $10; under that amount, cash. The land will be sold for one-third cash; the remainder to be paid in 6 and 12 months, equal installments, and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. from date. Approved security will be required of purchaser on both real and personal, and a lien retained on the land for the purchase money. Sale to take place on the premises. J. E. LYNN,
70-eot-td Executor.

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Photographer Ky. Geological Survey

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ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 29th,

And continuing five days.

H. P. KINKEAD, SECRETARY.

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Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railway.

TIME TABLE!

In effect Aug 1., 1882.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN DIVISION.

STATIONS.	Day Ex. A.M.	Acm P.M.	Nigt Ex. P.M.
Lve. Cincinnati	8 45	5 30	8 40
" Georgetown	11 28	8 14	11 10
" Lexington	11 55	8 40	11 35
" Nicholasville	12 26	9 12	12 05
" High Bridge	12 47	9 45	12 23
" Danville	1 16	10 05	12 47
" Junction City	1 26	ar10 15	12 57
" Somerset	3 00	......	2 20
" Point Burnside	3 40	A.M.	2 36
" Rockwood	7 50	lv 6 55	6 16
" Spring City	8 23	7 32	6 40
Arr. Chattanooga	10 25	9 35	8 30
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve. Chattanooga	5 55	5 00	7 30
" Spring City	7 50	7 03	9 35
" Rockwood	8 40	ar 7 40	10 08
" Point Burnside	12 40	......	1 52
" Somerset	1 05	A.M.	2 15
" Junction City	2 32	lv 5 30	3 35
" Danville	2 42	5 40	3 44
" High Bridge	3 11	6 10	4 11
" Nicholasville	3 33	6 33	4 33
" Lexington	4 05	7 05	5 05
" Georgetown	4 30	7 33	5 26
Arr. Cincinnati	7 00	10 25	7 40

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN.			A.M.
Lve. Chattanooga	...	......	9 00
" Attalla	...	......	12 55
" Birmingham	...	......	3 13
" Tuscaloosa	...	......	5 35
Arr. Meridian	...	......	10 00
Lve. Meridian	...	......	5 30
" Tuscaloosa	...	......	9 57
" Birmingham	...	......	12 21
" Attalla	...	......	2 50
Arr. Chattanooga	...	......	6 30

VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN.			
Lve. Meridian	...	......	10 20
" Forest	...	......	12 50
" Brandon	...	......	2 58
" Jackson	...	......	3 55
Arr. Vicksburg	...	......	4 20
Lve. Vicksburg	...	......	8 00
" Jackson	...	......	10 44
" Brandon	...	......	11 28
" Forest	...	......	1 44
Arr. Meridian	...	......	4 45

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND PACIFIC.			
Lve. Vicksburg	...	......	11 0
" Delta	...	......	12 30
Arr. Monroe	...	......	5 30
Lve. Monroe	...	......	7 30
" Delta	...	......	12 30
Arr. Vicksburg	...	......	2 00

JOHN SCOTT, V. P. and Gen. Man. Cin. Sou. R'y, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. P. WILSON, G. F. and P. A. Cin. Sou. R'y, Cincinnati, O.; H. COLLBRAN, G. P. A. A. G. S. R'y, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. HARDY, G. P. A. V. & M. R'y, Vicksburg, Miss.; JOE F. McGUIRE, G. P. A. V., S. & P. R'y, Monroe, La.

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CONDENSED TIME.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

March 1, 1882.	Ex. Sun.
Lve. Richmond	6 00 a m
" Lancaster	8 00 "
" Livingston	7 10 "
" Crab Orchard	8 25 "
" Stanford	9 10 "
" Shelby City	9 35 "
" Danville Junction	9 38 "
" Mitchellsburg	10 05 "
" Lebanon	11 00 "
" New Haven	12 10 p m
Arr. Lebanon Junction	12 47 "
" Cincinnati Junction	2 10 "
" Louisville	2 25 "

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

March 1, 1882.	Ex. Sun.
Lve. Louisville	8 30 a m
Lve. Stanford	2 05 p m
" Crab Orchard	2 58 "
Arr. Livingston	4 10 "
Lve. Lancaster	2 50 "
Arr. Richmond	5 0 "

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TIME TABLE, IN EFFECT MAY 14, 1182.

SOUTH.	No. 4	No. 2.	No. 6.
Lve. Covington	8 00 a m	2 45 p m	5 30 p m
" Falmouth	9 44 a m	4 20 p m	7 40 p m
" Cynthiana	10 50 a m	5 27 p m	....
" Paris	11 25 a m	6 05 p m	....
Arr. Lexington	12 15 p m	7 00 p m	....
Lve. Lexington	1 30 p m	7 30 p m	....
Arr. Winchester	2 26 p m	8 20 p m	....
" Mt. Sterling	3 10 p m	8 50 p m	....
" Ashland	7 20 p m	12 34 a m	....
" Huntington	8 05 p m	1 10 a m	....
NORTH.	No. 3.	No. 1.	No. 5.
Lve. Huntington	6 30 a m	1 35 a m	....
" Ashland	7 05 a m	1 46 a m	....
" Mt. Sterling	11 35 a m	5 32 a m	....
" Winchester	12 20 p m	6 11 a m	....
Arr. Lexington	1 15 p m	7 00 a m	....
Lve. Lexington	2 00 p m	7 30 a m	....
" Paris	2 55 p m	8 25 a m	....
" Cynthiana	3 30 p m	9 00 a m	....
" Falmouth	4 40 p m	10 05 a m	6 30 a m
Arr. Covington	6 15 p m	11 45 a m	8 20 a m

MAYSVILLE DIVISION.

No. 13 Lv. Lexington 8 pm. Arr. Maysville 8 35pm
No. 14 " Maysville 5 45 am. " Lexington 9 25am
No. 15 " Paris 6 30 a m. " Maysville 9 10am
No. 16 " Maysville 12 30 pm " Paris 3, Lex. 7 pm

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